

August 6, 1937.

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MAINICHI

WHITE RUSSIANS DESIROUS OF JOINING JAPANESE ARMY

Observing that the northern situation has become more serious, the Chinese have started mobilization of a paid European Volunteer Corps to be sent to fight Japan as they believe that they themselves alone cannot hope for success.

Since the outbreak of the northern incident the local White Russian National League has been keeping a close watch on the development of the situation. Of late a question has been raised among the members of the League as to whether they should join the Japanese army. As a result important officers of the League held a meeting to discuss the matter and decided that the attitude to be adopted by the White Russians would be discussed only if war broke out. For the past several years the League has been maintaining close touch with the various Japanese public organizations. There are a large number of White Russian machine-gunners, artillery men and military officers who are reported to be ready to join the Japanese army to fight the Chinese, who are utilized by communists. A large number of White Russians are reported to have submitted applications to join the Japanese army.

D. S. Schenckelberg
C. 78

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MAINICHI
8-8-37

YOUNG CHINESE MILITARY OFFICERS DETAIN GENERAL
HO YING-CHIN

A broadcast telegram from Nanking reports that, according to information received from a reliable source, on the morning of August 7 General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, was attacked and detained by a group of young military officers. A certain quarter says that Mr. Wang Ching-wei and several important Kuomintang

a
members and militarists who were taking lukewarm attitude have been shot or detained. This news has not been confirmed and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is exercising great care not to let it leak out. General Chiang Kai-shek has summoned important military officers to the Military Academy to consider the matter and is making every effort to suppress the revolt and to release the high officials. It is quite believable that the young militarists, who are displeased with General Ho Ying-chin and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, for their moderate attitude towards Japan, are rising up. This circumstance leads us to believe that the Nanking Government is divided into two groups and that an explosion may take place.

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8/8/37

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MEMO

FOREIGN BANKS AND FIRMS REFUSE TO ACCEPT NATIVE ORDERS

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According to information secured from banking circles, local foreign banks refused to accept native orders of the local exchange shops as from July 29. Native orders have hitherto been accepted by foreign banks and firms as currency. Jardine Matheson and Butterfield & Swire, British firms, are reported to have also decided to refuse native orders.

G.D.S. Lih

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MAINICHI

CHINESE LANDLOARDS ORDER JAPANESE TENANTS TO LEAVE

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12
A special telegram from Nanking dated July 21 reports that the people in Nanking have become highly anti-Japanese since General Chiang Kai-shek's arrival there. The oppression of Japanese by the Chinese has become notorious. Chinese landlords are reported to have ordered Japanese tenants to vacate their houses.

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July 23, 1937.

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NICHI-NICHI

CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

A special telegram from Nanking reports that, concluding that a Sino-Japanese war was inevitable, the Central Political Council held a meeting of senior officials and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That a major clash with Japan be avoided for the time being as completion of transportation of the Central Army to the North and large scale war preparation take time.
2. That by utilizing the officers of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council and the 29th Army, who will maintain a careful attitude towards Japan, the situation in the North be maintained as at present.
3. That diplomatic propaganda be issued so that Great Britain, America, France and Soviet Russia may be involved in the affair to the detriment of Japan.
4. That a major clash between Japanese and Chinese troops be avoided so that the war fever in Japan may die down.

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July 22, 1937.

NIPPO

KUOMINTANG SECRETLY INSTRUCTS BROADCASTING STATIONS
TO BROADCAST ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

The radio broadcasting committee which was formed by the Central Kuomintang with the assistance of the Ministry of Communications has since been supervising all broadcasting affairs. Since the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident it is mainly devoting itself to anti-Japanese instigation. All the broadcasting stations in various Provinces, cities and Hsiens have been secretly notified by the Examination Committee(?) to broadcast anti-Japanese national salvation movement news as much as possible. Having been affected by the anti-Japanese broadcasting activities the people in Shanghai have become highly anti-Japanese.

July 22, 1937.

**CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL DECIDES TO MOBILIZE
ENTIRE NATION**

A Domei telegram from Nanking dated July 21 reports that at 9 a.m. the Central Political Council held an important meeting to discuss the northern situation. The result of the discussion is being kept secret, but according to information received from a certain source the following decisions were reached:-

1. That in accordance with the manifesto issued by the Fifth National Assembly and the Third Plenary Session, the statement issued by General Chiang Kai-shek at Lushan and the memorandum issued by the Foreign Ministry to Japan, China should maintain the policy of preventing aggravation of the situation and should not look for war.

2. That in view of the fact that Japan is adopting a provocative attitude by sending more troops to the North although claiming to be endeavouring to prevent aggravation of the situation, China should mobilize her entire nation for self defence.

NIPPO

ANTI-CHIANG KAI SHEK MOVEMENT IN SOUTH WEST

Following the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident Generals Li Chung-jen and Pai Chung-hai issued a mobilization order and assumed a watching attitude, but in reality they are waiting for a chance to start an anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement if the situation becomes favourable. It is reported that in the past few days anti-Chiang Kai-shek activities have become noticeable. Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen and Hunan Provinces are reported to be active in order to form an anti-Chiang Kai-shek group. General Yu Han-mou, Commander of the 4th Route Army in Canton, is unable to leave Canton owing to the vigorous activities of young military officers in the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement. The authorities in Szechuen are reported to be dissatisfied with the centralization work. Anti-Chiang Kai-shek parties at various places may be united if the situation turn in their favour. A certain quarter is said to be demanding preparations for an attack upon the Central Army which proceeded to the North. For this reason, General Chen Chi-tang is hurriedly returning to China.

**CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SENDS TELEGRAM TO
GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK**

It is reported that the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek informing him that all Chinese merchants in Shanghai are ready to make supreme sacrifices when the order comes.

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July 21, 1937.

MAINICHI

JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE MOBILIZED TO KEEP STRICT
GUARD

Shortly after 2 p.m. yesterday, upon receiving information to the effect that the 29th Army in the vicinity of Lukouchiao had suddenly opened fire on Japanese soldiers and that severe fighting had continued for more than an hour, Shanghai citizens who were paying close attention to the strained situation became excited. Consequently the Japanese Consular Police issued an emergency mobilization order at 3 p.m. Mr. Tajima, officer in charge of the First Section, held an emergency meeting of senior officers. The mobilized members of the Police began to guard the districts where many Japanese residents live. The Police are now taking all precautions to cope with any emergency situation.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING
WITH MILITARY OFFICIALS

General Chiang Kai-shek, who returned to Nanking at 3 p.m. yesterday from Lushan, held an emergency meeting at 8 p.m. with important military officials of the Military Affairs Commission to consider the present situation. As a result the following matters were decided upon:-

1. To augment preparations for war with Japan.
2. To promote diplomatic discussions with Great Britain, America and Soviet Russia.
3. To assign all Committee members of various Government Departments to making war time arrangements.

ORDERS ISSUED FOR COASTAL DEFENCE

A Domei telegram from Nanking dated July 20 reports that the Military Affairs Commission on July 19 issued instructions to the military authorities of Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien and Canton Provinces to prepare for coastal defence, as it is feared that war may spread throughout the entire country. The various fortresses at Nanking, Chinkiang, Kiangyin, and Chinhai are reported to have completed war time preparations and air defence practice has been carried out at Nanking.

GENERAL FENG YU-HSIANG AGAIN PROMINENT

A Domei telegram from Hankow dated July 20 reports that General Feng Chih-an's soldiers, who were responsible for the Lukouchiao incident, were under the command of General Feng Yu-hsiang. The 30th Division, the 31st Division and the 44th Independent Brigade which have already entered Hopei Province also were under the command of General Feng Yu-hsiang.

SHANGHAI
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July 20, 1937.

MAINICHI

MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN KWANGSI

A Domei telegram from Canton dated July 19 reports that the Kwangsi military authorities have issued a mobilization order to 20 Divisions, 3 of which have arrived in the vicinity of the Huang-soo River by motor car or on foot by the road which leads to Hunan from Iweilin and where they are awaiting orders from the Central Government. A number of soldiers are deserting, believing that the entire army will proceed to the North to fight Japan, and for this reason the Commander's Headquarters on July 18 issued an order to the effect that deserters are liable to be shot. The Military Academy at Iweilin on July 19 cancelled its summer vacation, prohibiting students from returning to their homes. On July 17 an order was issued to the effect that no transactions in and no transportations of large quantities of food stuffs are allowed without the authorities' permission. On July 18 General Li Chung-jen issued an order for the control of all transportation organs.

No. D 7994

Date 7/17/37

July 17, 1937.

NIPPOARRESTED LEADERS OF POPULAR FRONT SEND MONEY
TO 29TH ARMY

It is reported that the seven arrested leaders of the Popular Front sent \$100 to the 29th Army encouraging them to fight for the country.

CENTRAL KUOMINTANG ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTICE TO UNITE
ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT

It is reported that the Central Kuomintang has issued a circular notice to various district Kuomintangs with a view to adopting a unified control of anti-Japanese affairs.

Upon receiving the notice, the local Kuomintang on July 13 issued the following instructions to various organizations concerned:-

All public organizations other than the Kuomintang are prohibited from holding meetings or parades. Common public organizations are not allowed to publish without permission reports on war affairs. The General Labour Union should send officers from time to time to the various labour unions to lead them. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce should dispatch officers from time to time to various guilds to inform them of the anti-Japanese attitude of the Central Government and the war situation. The Public Military Training Office will notify the public regarding the dealings with Japan. The Peace Preservation Corps, the Police Bureau and the Merchants' Volunteer Corps will supervise all students of universities and middle schools during the summer vacation and the reactionary labourers and workers of the factories where no workers' union has been organized.

NICHI NICHICHINESE AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR JAPAN

It is reported that the Chinese Ambassador to Japan left for Japan at 2 a.m. to-day on the s.s. President Cleveland.

CHINA ADOPTS WAR TIME MEASURES

A Domei telegram from Tokyo dated July 16 reports that the War Office has received information to the effect that the Hanking Government is adopting war time measures as the military college at Hanking has been closed and all students have returned to their official posts.

July 15, 1937.

MAINICHI

WAR OR PEACE? GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK TO CONSULT
IMPORTANT PERSONS ASSEMBLED AT LUSHAN

It is reported that General Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Chung-hui and General Chang Chun have decided to ask the opinions of important persons assembled at Lushan to-day as to whether China should declare war on Japan or not. A certain source of information reports that General Chiang Kai-shek has left Lushan for Kiukiang whence he flew to Loyang or Kaifeng or Hsuehchow. If this report is true it means that General Chiang Kai-shek has decided to fight and is going to the front to direct the war. Dr. H. H. Kung is reported to have been suddenly recalled by General Chiang Kai-shek to conduct administrative affairs while the General is attending to military matters. Another source of information reports that General Chiang Kai-shek is not very well due to hard work during hot weather and is therefore unable to direct war affairs. In case of war with Japan, General Chen Cheng or General Chang Hsueh-liang are likely candidates for the position of Commander-in-Chief. General Chang Hsueh-liang is reported to be desirous of restoring his reputation, which he lost as a result of the Sian incident, by directing military operations in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

CHINESE AIR FORCE ON THE MOVE

A Domei telegram from Hankow dated July 14 reports that military planes are busily flying between Hankow and the front. Two squadrons, each consisting of five fighting planes, arrived at Hankow at 7 and 9 a.m. July 14 from Hangchow and immediately took off for the North. At present, planes are reported to be moving towards Hsuehchow and Chungchow from various places. Beginning with 30 machines from Canton, other units in Lanchow, Sian and Nanchang have received orders to proceed to the front.

No. D 7994

Date 11 / 1 / 1937

July 14, 1937.

MAINICHI

CHINESE TROOPS OBSTRUCT JAPANESE MARCH: CLASH ENSUES

A Domei telegram from Peiping reports that at 11 a.m. July 13 a clash took place between Japanese and Chinese soldiers as a result of the Chinese soldiers' obstruction of a Japanese march at a place south of Peiping.

CHINESE AEROPLANES ACT I

A Domei telegram from Tientsin dated July 13 reports that the air force belonging to the Central Government is being mobilized at Hsuehow.

It is reported that on July 10 the Central Government Air Force received a mobilization order from the Government. A certain fighting plane bearing Japanese marks was seen flying over the City of Peiping and the north terminal of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line, but was of a make not used by Japan. This constitutes a violation of the Umetsu-Ho Ying-chin Agreement on the part of China.

JAPANESE MOVE AS ONE IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

A Domei telegram from Tokyo dated July 3 reports that the Government has decided to seek the co-operation of the entire nation to deal with the situation in accordance with the decided policy. In order to secure the support of all classes of people, the Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, summoned representatives of political, financial and publishing circles as well as the members of his Cabinet and explained the present situation. As a result complete co-operation was established. Another conference will be held shortly between the Prime Minister and representatives of industrial and agricultural circles for the same purpose.

Cabinet members and army officers will proceed to important cities with a view to holding conferences with important financiers and prominent persons for the same purpose.

ANTI-JAPANESE NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATIONS ACTIVE

As a result of the present situation in the North the Various Circles' National Salvation Association, the Students' National Salvation Association, the Cultural Circles' National Salvation Assoc., the Employees' National Salvation Association and the Women's National Salvation Association are reported to have started activities by sending encouraging telegrams to the 29th Army and collecting relief funds for the soldiers in the front line.

July 14, 1937.

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At 7 p.m. July 12 the authorities of the Chiaotung, Chungking, Tungchi, Futan, Great China, Yunnan, Yaho, Chinese National and Chinan Universities assembled at the New Asia Hotel on North Szechuen Road and discussed the North China situation. As a result they sent an encouraging telegram to General Sung Cheh-yuan. At 4 p.m. July 13 they held another meeting and discussed ways and means to collect relief funds for the soldiers at the front.

On July 12 a large number of Chinese public organizations headed by the Shanghai City Kuomintang sent an encouraging telegram to General Sung Cheh-yuan.

CHINESE TROOPS VIOLATE TRUCE AGREEMENT

A Domei telegram from Peiping reports that on the morning of July 13 the Chinese troops in the vicinity of Ma Village south of Peiping launched an assault on a small number of Japanese soldiers, thus violating the truce agreement. Three Japanese soldiers were killed during the engagement. A peaceful settlement of the incident is impossible.

PEIPING MAYOR ADMITS 38TH DIVISION'S MISTAKE

A Domei telegram from Peiping reports that the Mayor of Peiping stated to Chinese newspaper reporters that the clash which took place in the morning of July 13 between Japanese and Chinese troops was caused by a mistake on the part of the 38th Division.

CHINESE AUTHORITIES ADOPT VIOLENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS JAPANESE RESIDENTS

37990 A Domei telegram reports that, acting on instructions from the 29th Army, the Chinese Police in Peiping have called on all Chinese shops and notified them that any person who sells rice or other provisions to Japanese subjects will be liable to 3 years imprisonment and that any person who lends a truck to the Japanese will be liable to the death sentence.

JAPAN TO CRUSH CENTRAL ARMY IF IT ENTERS HOPEI

37994 A Domei telegram reports that the Japanese Government has decided to deliver a crushing blow to the Central troops if they enter Hopei Province because this will constitute a violation of the Umetsu-Ho Ying-chin Agreement.

July 14, 1937.

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MAINICHI

SIGNS OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN CHAPEI

Yesterday a reporter of this paper made a tour of Chapei and noticed that a number of military telephone lines had been installed and that diggings had been made along Chungshan Road. These could be used as trenches. At Chenju a large number of young Chinese are undergoing military training at various training grounds.

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION TO HOLD MEETING

It is reported that to-day the 50th anniversary of Esperanto will be observed at a certain place by the Shanghai Esperanto Association.

NIPPO

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SEND LARGE QUANTITY OF BANK NOTES TO VARIOUS PLACES TO MEET WAR EXPENSES

It is reported that several hundred million dollars worth of notes of the Central Bank, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China have been secretly sent to Chungking, Loyang and Canton by the Chinese authorities to meet military expenses in case of further trouble.

PROTECTION OF LOCAL JAPANESE RESIDENTS

Mr. Giamote, Japanese Consul-General, was to call on Mayor Yui of the Shanghai City Government with a view to requesting him to give proper protection to Japanese subjects and to suppress anti-Japanese organizations, but the call was cancelled owing to its inconvenience.

The S.M.P. and the F.M.P. without receiving any request from the Japanese authorities, are adopting suitable measures to maintain peace and order.

JAPANESE SUBJECTS IN ISOLATED PLACES TO BE EVACUATED FOR PROTECTION

A Dantai telegram from Tokyo reports that on July 13 the Foreign Office issued an order to the Japanese Consular officers at Tientsin and Chungchow to be ready for the evacuation of Japanese subjects as it will be difficult to give adequate protection to them on the spot.

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Date 1 / 1 / 1937

July 13, 1937.

MAINICHI

LOCAL JAPANESE AUTHORITIES EXCHANGE INTELLIGENCE
REPORTS ON NORTH SITUATION

At 11.30 a.m. yesterday Consul-General Okamoto, Military Attache Kita and Naval Attache Honda held a conference at the Japanese Consulate to exchange intelligence reports received on the situation in the North and to discuss arrangements to be made in case the Nanking Government adopts an insincere attitude towards the present affair even though Japan is endeavouring to prevent the situation from becoming aggravated.

STRANGE ATTITUDE OF CHINESE; PERNICIOUS PROPAGANDA
AGAINST JAPAN

In connection with the Lukuchiao incident, a truce was declared following the signing of an agreement reached between the Japanese and Chinese authorities at 8 p.m. July 11. On the morning of July 12 all Chinese newspapers published reports to the effect that between 10 p.m. July 11 and the early morning of July 12 severe fighting had taken place between Japanese and Chinese troops. These reports held Japanese troops responsible for the renewed engagement and stated that Japan was adopting an aggressive policy and violating her agreement. These reports are absolute fabrications and are the result of ulterior motives. The signing of a peace agreement was actually completed at 8 p.m. July 11, but the Chinese newspapers deny the fact and did not publish any of the 4 conditions on which the agreement was concluded. The Chinese Foreign Office has issued a false statement regarding the affair, propagating China's strong attitude as well as agitating anti-Japanese feeling among the people. The Chinese authorities are trying to secure the sympathy of America, Soviet Russia and Great Britain by talking of Japan's aggressive designs.

NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION ACTIVE; JAPANESE
CONSUL GENERAL TO REQUEST CITY GOVERNMENT
FOR SUPPRESSION OF PROPAGANDA

As a result of the Lukuchiao incident's turning for the worse residents of Shanghai have become alarmed. Upon receiving information to the effect that acts of terrorism may occur the authorities concerned are taking precautionary measures day and night. The newly formed national salvation associations as well as the Various Circles United National Salvation Association have started vigorous anti-Japanese activities. In connection with this Mr. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General, will call on Mr. O. K. Yui, Acting Mayor of the Shanghai City Government, on July 13 with a view to requesting him to suppress anti-Japanese propaganda and to prevent recurrence of acts of anti-Japanism.

The S.M.P. has issued instructions

July 13, 1937.

Afternoon Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.

7994

Date

Shanghai Public Daily News (市民日報) :-

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF LEATHER WORKER : CAUSE OF DEATH
ASCERTAINED

In the middle of the month of May this year, a worker named Chow Ah-ping (周阿品) in the employ of the Dah Hwa Leather Factory (大華製革廠), Brennan Road, was arrested for stealing a motor from the factory. Some days later he died. It was widely reported that his death was caused through torture inflicted by the Zao Ka Doo Branch of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation and other public bodies requested the Shanghai City Government to conduct enquiries into the cause of the death of the worker. Subsequently, the Police Bureau found out that Chow Ah-ping was arrested by the Police of Hongkew Station and that he was extradited to the Detective Squad of the Bureau and charged before the Nantao District Court. The Zao Ka Doo Branch Police Bureau had not handled the case and furthermore at the time of Chow's arrest the stolen goods were found in his possession. As the case against him was very clear, there was no need to apply torture. The Police Bureau accordingly had the facts of the case published in the local newspapers in order to expel any doubt that might be entertained by the public.

With a view to unveiling the details of the case for the information of the public, the Police Bureau the other day secured from the Chensu Medico-Legal Laboratory a report of an autopsy conducted by the Laboratory on the body of the deceased worker which states that the deceased suffered from acute inflammation of the liver and spleen while alive and that his death was due to such disease.

Yesterday the Police Bureau submitted a report on its findings to the Shanghai City Government with a request that the Citizens' Federation and other public bodies be made acquainted of the facts so as to avoid misunderstandings.

Te Kung Pao and other local newspapers (Kuling telegram) :-

SITUATION IN PEIPING

On the morning of July 12, an official report was received here from Peiping stating that the Japanese soldiers had been withdrawn. However, that night further information was received to the effect that the Japanese soldiers had continued firing at the Chinese troops.

At the weekly memorial service held at 7 a.m. July 12, General Chiang Kai-shek made a general statement concerning the situation in the North.

The Government decided on its plans upon receipt of the news of the attack on Wei Ping by the Japanese soldiers. At that time, General Chiang immediately gave the necessary directions to the Hopei authorities.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

LOCAL BODIES REMIT DONATIONS TO 29TH ARMY

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation and its branches as well as the Pootung Fellow-Countrymen's Association and a number of other public bodies will hold a meeting in the Temple of the Queen of Heaven on July 14 to discuss steps to be taken to help the soldiers of the 29th Army.

The Shanghai District Association, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the Chinese Bankers' Association have remitted \$1,000 to General Sung Cheh-yuen to be distributed to officers and men of the 29th Army.

The Silk Merchants Association on July 12 sent \$500 to General Sung for a similar purpose.

In the past two days, the "Lih Pao" received \$1,187.98 to be sent to the 29th Army.

July 12, 1937.

MAINICHI

NANKING PLANNING TO USE JAPAN TO ERADICATE IRREGULAR
TROOPS IN THE NORTH

A well informed person made the following statement about the attitude of Nanking regarding the present clash between Japanese and Chinese troops in the north:-

"According to information received from various sources the Chinese troops which made a night assault on the Japanese troops at Lungwangmiao seem to have suffered heavy loss. The reason why the Chinese troops adopted such a bold attitude towards the Japanese troops is firstly that anti-Japanese feeling is running high among the soldiers belonging to the 37th Division, secondly that the Commander of the Division is swayed by the will of the officers under him and the red elements in Peiping and Tientsin and thirdly that Nanking is behind the affair. According to reports published by foreign and Chinese newspapers, about 20,000 Japanese soldiers have arrived at Fengtai from Shanhaikwan as reinforcements; this is absolutely untrue. The Japanese military force in North China is not more than one Mixed Brigade. Japan's military force is very weak when compared with the Chinese forces there. Japan is trying to solve the question on the spot and to minimize the affair.

However, judging from the situation of the two opposing forces and Nanking's attitude, the incident may turn for the worse. We cannot understand Nanking's attitude. It is reported that the General Chief of Staff of the Nanking Government has instructed the 29th Army to put up resistance against Japan, promising the full support of the Central Government. The Nanking Government has also ordered 4 Divisions stationed around Hsuehow, 3 Divisions under General Hsiang Chin stationed near the borders of Honan and Hopei and General Wan Fu-lin's troops and General Ma Chen Hai's stationed around Paoching to advance. It is believed that the Central Government does not wish to clash with the Japanese troops, but wants to see the irregular troops in the North exterminated by the Japanese troops as in the case of the 19th Route Army in the Shanghai incident. The Central Government plans to destroy General Hsiang Chin's troops as well as General Wan Fu-lin's. The Japanese troops have exercised great patience in trying to settle the affair in a peaceful manner, but they will crush the 29th army should it adopt a challenging attitude. For this reason it is feared that the situation will turn for the worse.

THIRD FLEET STANDS BY FOR PROTECTION OF JAPANESE
RESIDENTS IN CHINA

A special telegram from Tokyo dated July 11 reports that this morning the Third Fleet is standing by for the protection of Japanese residents and their interests in north, central and south China. There are 30,000 Japanese residents in Shanghai, 20,000 in Tsingtao, 10,000 in Tientsin, 5,000 along the Yangtze Valley and 5,000 in South China.

July 12, 1937.

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NICHI-NICHI

AMBASSADOR KAWAGOE ISSUED STATEMENT AT TSINGTAO

A Domei telegram from Tsingtao dated July 11 reports that Ambassador Kawagoe issued the following statement:-

"I have not yet received any official telegram regarding the situation in the North. The present situation appears to be the result of an accident. Self-defence is natural when the Chinese side adopts a provocative attitude and violates an agreement. It is a regrettable matter that General Sung Sheh-yuan, who is responsible for political and military affairs in Charhar and Hopei, does not assume a responsible attitude and neglects to come back to his post to endeavour to settle the incident. I am proceeding to Tientsin on July 14 according to my previous arrangements as I wish to study the situation on the spot."

MAINICHI

100 CHINESE SOLDIERS AND POLICEMEN ATTACK JAPANESE HOTEL IN PEIPING

A Domei telegram from Peiping dated July 11 reports that the Chinese soldiers and policemen are adopting a violent attitude towards Japanese since the Lukuchiao incident and that during the past few days seven Japanese and Koreans have been arrested on suspicion of espionage. Another Japanese is reported to be missing. At 4 a.m. July 11 about 100 Chinese soldiers and policemen entered a hotel conducted by a Korean and cut the telephone wire; they then fired more than dozen shots, inflicting injuries on Japanese woman named Chieko Machita, age 28, and bayoneted two Koreans. The damage sustained by the hotel was estimated at about \$1000. Investigation showed that the members of the 22nd Corps of the 37th Division belonging to the 29th Army were responsible for the attack.

TOKYO GOVERNMENT DECIDES ITS POLICY

A Domei telegram from Tokyo dated July 11 reports that as a result of a Cabinet conference it has been decided to take the following courses:-

1. The Japanese Government is adopting measures to prevent the situation from becoming worse. In spite of this, the Chinese authorities continue to adopt an insincere attitude. For this reason, Japan has decided to take self defensive measures to protect Japanese residents and their interests in China against the unlawful actions of the Chinese authorities.

2. The firm policy of the Japanese Government is to announce to the world the violent attitude of China so that it may be exposed.

July 12, 1937

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MAINICHI(10-7-37)

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS ON LUKUCHIAO INCIDENT

Tokyo, July 9. All the leading dailies in the capital carry editorial comment to-day on the Lukuchiao incident and without exception these articles deplore the lamentable recurrence of yet another unfortunate incident apparently precipitated by unlawful action on the part of the Chinese troops which fired on a handful of Japanese troops engaged in manoeuvres without any provocation whatsoever.

Commenting on the latest incident in north China the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" goes on to state that night exercises of Japanese troops stationed in Peiping are nothing new and to this day no troubles have been reported in connection with such manoeuvres. At the present stage it is problematic as to what was the motive underlying the unscrupulous action on the part of the Chinese troops, whether it was done out of pure malice or through some misunderstanding. Should it transpire that the Chinese troops acted out of malice, pure and simple, the consequence will be very grave and it will undoubtedly throw north China into a state of turmoil once again.

Apart from the direct cause of the affair which we are in no position to confirm at present, we may safely say, judging from the march of events in north China, that the primary cause of the conflict is traceable to the assiduous infusion of anti-Japanese feelings in the rank and file of the 29th Division. Candidly speaking it is a well-known fact that of late the Nanking Government has been doing everything in its power to consolidate the ranks of the army, politicians, students, etc. under the leadership of the Kuomintang thus aggravating the feelings of the Chinese against the Japanese. The incident itself, no doubt, is a small one, but should it have originated in the manner quoted by us, serious consequences may be expected. As long as General Chiang Kai-shek does not abandon his policy of placing north China completely under the control of the Central Government in utter disregard of the special position of Japan in this sector, we will warn him that he must be prepared to face the consequences as incidents of this nature will naturally recur.

It will be recalled that the Hepei and Charhar Political Council was primarily established as a sort of buffer state between China and Manchukuo, but the organization of the administration has undergone many changes and to-day it has almost ceased to perform its original mission. This state of affairs could by no means be regarded as satisfactory to Japan. General Sung's wilful disappearance may also be interpreted as having been motivated by his positive desire to resist Japan. In fact, judging from the general trend of the situation at present obtaining in north China one doubts as to whether the Nanking Government is as much to blame for the present impasse as the Hepei Charhar Political Administration itself.

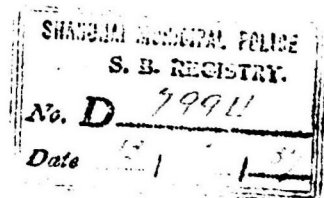
July 12, 1937.

-4-

Whatever may be the circumstances, we ourselves are anxious to see the affair localized and settled on the spot. The whole thing at present rests with the Nanking Government and therefore we earnestly hope that it will be courageous enough to face reality and not exert itself unduly in trying to force the administration to come into its fold.

The "Tokyo Asahi" carries the following editorial comment on the recent outbreak of hostilities between Japanese and Chinese forces in North China.

"The direct cause which led to the clashes between Japanese and Chinese troops at Lukuchiao, we agree, is precisely what the communique issued by our Tientsin Garrisons attributes it to be. The fundamental cause, however, is not so simple and one or two theories may be advanced namely (1) that a certain element which is anxious to see China and Japan come to blows, purposely engineered this trouble and (2) that soldiers imbued with anti-Japanese feelings took things into their own hands and precipitated the trouble. Whichever may have been the case, we may safely say that had the relations between the two countries, which have been somewhat estranged since last winter, been readjusted this unfortunate collision would never have occurred. We are but too painfully conscious that the situation of late has been far from satisfactory what with the keen anti-Japanese sentiments manifested by the entire force of the 29th army and the aggravation of popular feelings against Japan due to pernicious propaganda on the part of irresponsible elements. Let it be understood, however, that it is not too late yet to mend the mistake and bring the two nations back to normal relations and we hope that the Nanking Government, which alone holds the key to the amicable solution of the situation, will exercise every power at its disposal to attain this end.



NICHI-NICHI

FOREIGN OFFICE INSTRUCTS ALL JAPANESE CONSULS IN
CHINA TO BE READY TO EVACUATE JAPANESE
SUBJECTS IF NECESSARY

A Domei telegram from Tokyo reports that on the morning of July 11 the Foreign Office sent telegrams to all Japanese Consuls in China instructing them to give proper protection to and to be ready to evacuate Japanese subjects in case of emergency. If the situation becomes graver an order will be issued for evacuation.

July 10, 1937.

NIPPO

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DECIDES ITS ATTITUDE TOWARDS
LUKUCHIAO INCIDENT

A Domei telegram from Tokyo reports that on July 9 the Government held an emergency cabinet meeting to consider its attitude towards the Lukuchiao incident and decided to adopt the following attitude:-

1. That China's illegal action is responsible for the incident.
2. That Japan decide not to develop the incident.
3. That the incident should be settled satisfactorily by reflection on the part of China.
4. That Japan would take suitable steps should China fail to reflect on the dangerous situation created.
5. That every member of the cabinet be ready to attend an emergency meeting at any moment.

TOKYO GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTS AMBASSADOR KAWAGOE TO
PROCEED TO NANKING INSTEAD OF TSINGTAO

A Domei telegram from Tokyo dated July 9 reports that at 8 a.m. that day the Prime Minister and the Foreign, Army and Navy Ministers held a meeting at the Navy Office to discuss important matters regarding the Lukuchiao incident.

The Foreign Minister is reported to have instructed Ambassador Kawagoe to proceed to Nanking instead of to Tsingtao to open negotiations with the Chinese authorities regarding the Lukuchiao incident. The future development of the incident will mainly depend on the attitude of General Chiang Kai-shek.

MAJOR GENERAL KITA ISSUES STATEMENT

At 11 a.m. July 9 Major General Kita, Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy, issued the following statement regarding the Lukuchiao incident:-

"The insincere attitude of the Chinese authorities who fired on Japanese troops is the direct cause of the unhappy incident at Lukuchiao. The settlement of the incident will depend upon China's attitude. The Japanese and Chinese authorities are endeavouring to settle the affair on the spot, but the ignorance of the Chinese troops and their misunderstanding of the incident may cause further trouble. The fundamental cause of the present incident is the anti-Japanese agitation carried out by the Chinese Government, which is using the anti-Japanese agitation as a foreign policy. China must clearly understand that her anti-Japanese policy is useless as a result of the Lukuchiao incident. If she does not abandon such an attitude it will be difficult to guarantee that such incidents will not occur again."

July 9, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

NICHI-NICHI

SINO-JAPANESE INCIDENT ENDS VOLUNTARY IMPRISONMENT
MOVEMENT

According to information received from reliable sources, the 16 persons led by Madame Sun Yat-sen, who are collecting evidence so that they may be imprisoned together with the arrested seven leaders of the anti-Japanese popular front movement, are reported to have ceased their activities as a result of the clash between Japanese and Chinese troops at Lukuchiao. The United National Salvation Association, which is behind Madame Sun Yat-sen, held an urgent meeting of senior members of the Association at a certain place to discuss an important matter. According to information received from a certain source the meeting has decided to make an investigation into the Lukuchiao incident with a view to issuing a manifesto addressed to the people. The National Salvation Association considers holding demonstrations whenever the opportunity presents itself.

NIPPO

JAPANESE CONSULAR DETECTIVE PROCEEDING TO NANKING
TO LOCATE KOREAN REVOLUTIONIST GROUP

It is reported that, as a result of a conference held by the Second Section of the local Japanese Consular Police to consider the activities of Korean revolutionists in Nanking, it was decided to send Detective Sergeant Machata of the Consular Police to Nanking with a view to locating Korean revolutionists there.

JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE INSPECT LOCAL JAPANESE
RESTAURANTS AND CAFES

At 2 p.m. yesterday Inspector Watanabe, officer in charge of the Administrative Section of the local Japanese Consular Police, in company with Sergeant Yamada, visited several Japanese restaurants and cafes for the purpose of examining the moral standard of waitresses, the sanitary condition of the places and the treatment of the employees by the proprietors.

There are about 140 Japanese restaurants and cafes in Shanghai and the Japanese Consular Police require about two or three weeks to inspect all of them.

As a result of yesterday's inspection, the officer stated that conditions were satisfactory.